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#### Our Trade in the East.

To an appreciable extent American sympathy with Japan during her war with Russia was based on a belief that her success would be more to our commercial advantage in the Far East than | canal | conspirators to the non-canal would the success of Russia. Many believed that Japanese control of Corea and Japanese ascendency in Manchuria would throw open to the United States the gates of commerce in that region. The next few years will probably test the soundness of that notion.

Official Japan undoubtedly has every desire to stand well with the United provision of the Constitution is not the States. According to the news despatches now coming, commercial Japan is going gunning for business, and is not at all likely to give place and precedence to American enterprise on any ground of sentiment, or to show any special consideration to American competition in acknowledgment of American sympathy | the Odell scheme of finance, and like all extended during the contest in Manchuria. As Mr. VANDERLIP said the It should be voted down. other day in his address before the American Bankers' Association: "It is by no means certain that Japan is to stand courteously at the open door of any of the duties of a Justice "other Oriental trade and permit us to enter." Her business men are far more likely to those pertaining to the Appellate Disay "after us is manners for you," and vision, or to the hearing of motions to make use of the factor of proximity and of various other influences to shut us out. That is business, and there are signs in abundance that Japan now is tends to get busy.

Japan's note of warning to her competitors has been sounded by a number late Division to which they are desigof her leading statesmen. It is heard in the recent address of Baron KIYOURA, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, before the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and in the address of M. SAKATANI on the same occasion. It was sounded by Count OKUMA in the Sun Trade Journal (Tokio) when he said:

\* Agriculture failing to feed the people, we must therefore look to commerce for the subsistence of our nation. As fields for commercial activity for Japan no countries can be more suitable than Manchuria and Corea, where our influence is being rapidly established."

Our competition with commercial Japan in the Far East may be, as Mr. FREDERIC EMORY says, an "amicable rivalry." But he is quite right when he says that "there is a real peril ahead of us in Japan's growth as an industrial and commercial Power," and that if Japan, as she is quite certain to do, plans a commercial campaign in China with the intelligence and thoroughness that characterized her military campaign against Russia, "the open door may remain open, but we might have to squeeze through past Japan." Our present fitness for that little undertaking was indicated by Secretary TAFT when he said, on his return from the East:

"Situated as the American merchants are, and possessing as we believe the best output in the world, they are nevertheless being hopelessly outclassed in the quest of the immense commerce o China, Japan and other Oriental countries."

Our trade in the East will be measured by the persistent energy and the intelligence displayed in seeking it.

# The Seven Amendments.

THE SUN is glad to comply with the request of the voter who writes thus: "TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you not confer a great favor on the great body of voters of this State by publishing a brief mention of the seven proposed amendments to the State Constitution on which the voters are to pass judgment on

to their merits or demerits? "As so often happens, electors vote blindly or such questions (ride the \$101,000,000 canal bunco referendum), when, as a matter of fact, an intelligent discrimination in such cases is frequently more requisite than in the selection of candidates for public office, always save and excepting JEROME.

election day, accompanied with your opinion as

" NEW YORK, Oct. 17." We shall take up the amendments for description and comment not in the order of their importance, but in the order in which they will be printed on has French capital to the extent of nearly the official ballot. The first is drawn for the purpose of excluding from the Russian securities or enterprises, but computation of the debt of the city of French bankers have agreed to take New York, in determining its borrowing one-half of the new loan of \$360,000,000 capacity, all bonds issued after January 1, 1904, on account of the water supply. This amendment was urged on the Legislature by the Finance Department, and has the indorsement of the most notable experts in municipal finance. It should

be adopted. Amendment number two would authorize the Legislature to provide for the payment of interest and sinking fund instalments on all State debts out of any funds in the State Treasury, and remit the direct tax that must now be levied to meet these charges. It is part of the Odell indirect taxation scheme, dangerous in itself and involving other dangerous measures of State finance. It should be defeated.

The third amendment would empower the Legislature to increase the number of Justices in each judicial district until in every district except the First and Second there should be a Justice for each 60,000 inhabitants. In the First and Second districts the ratio would be one Justice for each 80,000 inhabitants. This distinction is made because the First and Second districts are normally Democratic, and would elect Democrats to the bench. By providing too few Justices for the needs of the people in New York and Kings counties, the Republican State machine is able to make square combination would possess places for its favorites in these much- overwhelming strength in Europe, as

high and the honors great. The adoption of this amendment would do practically nothing to relieve the congested condition of our courts. It is an unscientific and futile remedy for a serious situation. The amendment should be Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second

defeated By the fourth amendment it is sought to give power to the Legislature to 'regulate" the wages and hours of labor of men employed on all public works in any political subdivision of the State This is part of the "labor legislation" begun ten years ago, and, like all the rest of it, is designed to create class. distinction and strengthen trade unionism. Of course it should be defeated.

The fifth amendment would authorize the Legislature to create a debt of \$50,000,000 for the "improvement of highways," without submitting the debtcreating law to the voters, as the Constitution now requires. It would give ODELL \$50,000,000 to spend in strengthening his clutch on the Republican machine. It is the bribe offered by the counties for aid to put the Erie improvement steal through. It is another attempt to enrich the rural communities at the expense of the cities. It should be beaten for these and for numerous other excellent reasons, and the fact that it would repeal for "highway improvement" purposes a wise and necessary least of them.

If the sixth proposed amendment were adopted the term of State certificates of industrial and commercial connection indebtedness would be extended from of the chief civilized peoples that a sentwenty years, the limit placed by the present Constitution, to fifty years. This, like the second proposition, is part of

The Constitution now forbids a Justice of the Supreme Court who is designated to an Appellate Division to perform than those of a Justice out of court and submitted by consent of counsel." It is proposed to modify this prohibition by allowing Justices of the Appellate Division to perform all of the duties of Justices of the Supreme Court in any department except the one of the Appelnated. It is not an important amendment. It would do no particular good. Perhaps it might do harm. It is not worth enacting, and therefore should be defeated.

These are the seven amendments. The voter who casts a ballot marked Yes" on the first question and "No" on the other six will not go far wrong.

#### World Peace and an Anglo-Franco American Combination.

We do not go so far as does Mr. AN-DREW CARNEGIF, who, when installed on October 17 as rector of St. Andrews University, expressed in his address the belief that even three nations banded together in a league of peace could banish all war in the future. We fear that the millennium is further off than he imagines, but we are quite willing to concede that even in the existing state of international relations the three nations which he has in mind, namely, Great Britain, France and the United states, might by cooperation exert a very powerful influence in favor of universal peace.

They could exert such influence for three reasons: First, certain existing alliances render it probable that two additional great Powers, Russia and Japan, would, soon or late, accede to an Anglo-Franco-American entente; secondly, the United States, Great Britain and France, if unanimous, could exercise a far mightier influence on that almost irresistible force, public opinion, than could the rest of the world combined; thirdly, the three countries last named possess a major part of the world's capital, and by concurrently tightening their purse strings could make it extremely difficult for outsiders to wage a protracted war.

The cohesive and attractive tendencies of the two existing alliances have been already demonstrated by the failure of Emperor WILLIAM's attempt to counterbalance the Anglo-Japanese coalition by a new tripartite league of France, Germany and Russia. He has found it impracticable to detach Russia from France, and it has proved equally impossible to break the entente between France and England. It was on the face of things unreasonable to suppose that Russia would abandon her French ally, in view of the fact that not only two billion dollars been invested in which Russia is about to issue, much of the other half going to Great Britain and the United States and only a fraction to Germany. It was no less visionary to presume that France could be prevailed upon to renounce her understanding with Britain, when but for Britain's moral support she would have suffered grave humiliation in connection with the Morocco incident, and when she relies on Britain's friendship to avert, by the exercise of influence at Tokio, the complications that might be provoked by the breaches of neutrality imputed by Japan to France in the recent war. It is patent, indeed, that Russia would have more to gain by adhering to France-and France more by adhering to Britain-than either

LIAM was outbidden. It will probably be found before the next Peace Conference meets at The Hague that the existence of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, of the Franco-Russian league and of the Franco-British entente has logically resulted in a quadripartite understanding on the part of four Powers concerned in those primary conjunctions. Even without the addition of the United States such a four-

or both could hope to secure by joining

hands with Germany. Emperor WIL-

sought jurisdictions, in which the pay is well as Asia, and would constrain the Emperor WILLIAM to renounce all thought of aggrandizement by means of war. If, however, in the Hague conference and on other fitting occasions the vast moral influence of the United States should be thrown on the side of such a quadripartite entente, Germany herself could hardly fail to recognize that the time had come for her to join it and assent to a concerted reduction of military armaments on the continent of Europe, if not also to a general agreement to refer all international disputes not involving the vital interests or honor of one of the parties to the Hague Tribunal, which as Mr. CARNEOIE suggests might be empowered to enforce compliance with its decisions by subjecting a refractory litigant to the penalty of non-intercourse with the other signatories of the Hague

convention. The penalty of non-intercourse would of course, involve inability on the part of the outlawed State not only to procure foreign loans-without which no civilized country except Britain, France and the United States could wage a protracted contest-but also to export its surplus products, or import any of the commodities which it needs but cannot itself supply. Americans have not yet forgotten how nearly their farmers and their shippers were ruined by JEFFERSON's embargo, although this was restricted in its application. In the twentieth century so much more intimate, complex and vital has become the tence of non-intercourse would be almost tantamount to strangulation.

It appears, then, that through the operation of international syntheses of it is tricky, deceitful and ill advised. already effected, a four sided understanding is in process of formation. The informal but sympathetic adhesion of the United States would make it quinquipartite and resistless.

## The Redemption of Alaska.

For a quarter of a century after its purchase in 1867 the American people were disposed to look upon our vast Alaskan area with either ridicule or contempt. The view has undergone a marked change and the country is now regarded more seriously. A region of assured resources, of vast extent and of unknown though clearly indicated possibilities is no joke. A territory which has sent us \$55,000,000 worth of gold during the last eight years is entitled to consideration.

Resources whose development might and probably would result in an even greater contribution to our national wealth now lie dormant and useless through lack of means to bring the products to market. Thousands of square miles are known to be endlessly rich in copper, coal and tin. Gold areas as yet undiscovered are more than possible Extensive areas susceptible of profitable agricultural cultivation are a certainty. The conditions of life in Alaska may not be altogether idyllic, but they are far from unendurable and there are many to whom they are positively enjoyable. The great need of the country is transportation facilities. These are necessary for getting into the interior, for living there after getting in, and for

bringing out that which is found there. Projects for Alaskan railways appear on and the names given in connection with the enterprise indicate that its public, which sails to-day for the Mediterwith the enterprise indicate that it may come to a successful issue. What seems to us a weak spot in the project is the proposal to ask for a Government guarantee of 4 per cent. interest on the cost of some 500 miles of line at a rate, according to the estimates, of \$30,000 per mile. The Dominion of Canada is standing behind the new Grand Trunk Pacific line, and the United States, for political rather than for strictly commercial reasons, is behind the Philippine railway project. But, while the development of Alaska's known and estimated riches would undoubtedly result in great benefit to the nation, there are many, both in Congress and out of it, who are disposed to look askance at any Government assistance to purely commercial enterprises.

We sincerely hope that the construction of the railway into the coal and Opper region of Alaska does not depend entirely upon a Government guarantee of the interest on the investment. The industrial redemption of Alaska is very much of the nature of a commercial project, and bounties, subsidies and guarantees to such enterprises are not altogether popular with the American people even where they seem to be abundantly warranted.

### The Horse Show Influence.

The horse shows of the present time have an incidental effect in assimilating the social interests of our various communities. These annual competitions. besides increasing interest in horseflesh and tending to improve the stock and breeds exhibited, have also come to serve this other purpose. Owners of horses journey from one city of the country to another to compete for prizes and are thrown into one another's society as never before.

Very naturally, horse show honors usually go to very rich people, for these alone are able to afford the expense of such exhibitions. New York millionaires travel with their families to the Western towns and make the acquaintance of their wealth and fashion. Thus do the millionaires of New York come to

know the millionaires of Kansas City. New Yorkers are accused of provincialism by dwellers in other cities, more especially those of the West. They are said to be indifferent to other towns and their interests. It used to be that the wealth of our different towns united socially only at Newport. The horse shows, however, have changed all that, and no other institution has done so much to bring together the society of the East and West.

The project of changing the date of the inauguration of the President from March to May is revived very earnestly. The opinion that a later date should be fixed is very general, and the deaths of Senator BATE, Ambassador AZPIROZ and Judge WELDON, attributed directly to ex-

posure at the last inauguration, have deepened the impression that a change should be made. On November s a meeting of the committee advocating the change will

be held, when plans will be formulated to be presented to Congress. Forty-one Governors have acepted places on the committee, it is reported.

In all American States except Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia the date of inauguration of Governors is

in January. Only one State in the country, West Virginia, adheres to March as the month of inauguration. Naturally, a change of the date of inauguration would not be opposed by the people of Washington, for the celebration would be in more agreeable weather and therefore more attractive.

Now that denome has been repudlated on all sides, perhaps the newspapers will and that he is not such a good source of news after all. I rom the oldest daily newspaper west of the Lindson.

"Repudiated on all sides" being trans lated means that the grafters, the crooks, the political panders and thugs, the bribe takers, bribe extorters and bribe givers, the blackmailers of corporations and all others of their kind are united against the retention in office of WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, What odd ideas the people of Rochester must form if they read the newspaper that so misstates the facts!

The Duke of ORLEANS, arriving home from his Arctic cruise, adds some new and interesting facts to the report of his remarkable voyage along the east coast of Greenland which came in a letter from Iceland and has already been printed in these columns. On the new coast which he discovered in 77 degrees 36 minutes north latitude, he found on a promontory, which he named Cape Philippe, the ruins of Esquimau settlements. These ruins are far north of any previously discovered on that coast and they will strengthen the opinion, now widely held among Arctic authorities, that one branch of the Esquimau immigrants into Greenland travelled around the north shore of that island and descended the east coast. He also found that the new coast has a comparatively straight outline, being much less indented by bays and flords than most of the Greenland shores that have yet been surveyed His deep sea soundings revealed a submarine ridge in the Arctic Ocean, between Greenland and Spitzbergen, the summit of which, where he discovered it, is only about one hundred and seventy feet below the surface of the sea. When the Belgica had nearly approached the seventy-ninth parallel a wall of ice from fifty to seventy feet high blocked her further progress and she was compelled to turn south again.

The purpose of the Duke of ORLEANS was scarcely more serious than to make a summer cruise in Arctic waters; but he had unusually good luck, and many an Arctic explorer would be happy if a year or two of hard work should reward him as richly as the Duke has been repaid in new geographical discoveries.

Now the Grocery is selling out WILLIAM M. IVINS to preserve its proprietorship of the Albany Legislature. At least it is consistent. It never neglects to betray those who befriend it.

### The Seagoers.

Sailing to-day by the Hamburg American liner Deutschland, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg:

Commander and Mrs. M. B. Buford, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrington, George C. Tyler, Mrs. S. F. Whitmore, Eugene Presbrey, M. J. Newhouse, F. H. Howell, George Eustis, Leslic Chase, James Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Gould, Mrs. Frank K. Bull and J. T. Molina. Aboard the French liner La Savoie, off

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Rogers, J. Allison Bowen, Mrs. E. A. Byron, Lieut, Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Stemmler, Baron H. de Silans, Dr. R. Alvarez de Toledo, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Lawrence, Gilbert Dumas and D. Z. Norton. to-day for Havre:

ranean:
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs.
Walter H. Condit, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howe
Johnson, A. H. Ewing, Dr. and Mrs. Charles
L. Nichols, Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Warden, Mr.
and Mrs. H. Ormond Riddell, the Count and
Countess de Piolene, Mr. and Mrs. S. W.
Doubleday, Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Porter, Mr. and
Mrs. James Purdon and Mrs. J. W. Streeter.

A Tribute to Judge Joseph A. Burr. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Although your paper is published in the Borough of Manhattan, it is so widely read throughout the counties comprising the Second Judicial Department, and particularly in Brooklyn, Kings county, that I feel constrained to ask of you the privilege of a little space in advocacy of keeping Judge Joseph A. Burr on the Supreme Court bench in the Second Department. Such a course would be a merited tribute to his approved efficiency and to his well known and on all sides admitted legal ability and judicial aptitude. By electing him to remain upon the bench the best interests of lawyers, of litigants and of the community at large will, without doubt, be subserved.

Judge Burr has been upon the Supreme bench for the year past, by appointment to fill a vacancy, during which time he has won golden opinions from the bar, from his associates on the bench and from the community at large, by his uniform courtesy, his assiduous devotion to duty, by his ready apprehension of facts and by his clean application of the law.

Some years ago Judge Burr was Corporation of Brooklyn, and he there drew of you the privilege of a little space in ad-

hension of facts and by his clean application of the law.

Some years ago Judge Burr was Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, and he there drew public attention to himself by his exceedingly ably management of municipal business, his careful preparation and trial of the city's cases and by noticeably large success.

These two are the only public offices that he has filled, his life having been devoted, from choice, to the study and practice of the law. Still, he has been by no means a recluse, but he has taken active interest in educational and charitable affairs and in many matters of public utility, and that to such an extent that in Brooklyn, the home of his fifty years of life, he is recognized as a public spirited citizen of unblemished character and reputation. There is and can be no dispute as to his ability and personal worth.

There is and can be no dispute as to a standard personal worth.

Surely, under these circumstances, it is but the part of good common sense to continue him in the highly important position he so admirably fills.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 18.

# The Passing of the Whisker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your beardess lawyer hits the nail on the head. The whisker problem is surely an important one. Where are the whiskers of yesterday? I have taken a census of 250 employees in our office and find but one beard. Why not form an association for the presbeard, that natural decoration of virile man-hood, the badge of proud adolescence, go the way of the lobster and the dodo?

Do you not remember the time when you looked into your mirror and your youthful face resembled a hirtellous coddymoddy? 'Twas then that you hamefacedly sneaked up into the attle as though about to commit an ignominious deed, and amid physical and mental torture began the vicious having habit. How many of us now regret that moment as we stroke our horrid faces in the morn-ing, for alas! the time for us to grow a beard, if we ould, has long passed, as the stiff bristles testify In the interests of future generations the above mentioned association should be organized.

P. S.-The man with the whiskers in our office has just shaved. Sic semper barbis! NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

#### After the Election Jack the Glant Killer explained his seven league

"It was merely a natural step for me after the ampaign managers got through pulling my leg, Thus we see that even falry tales are founded

Money in Arkansans' Pockets. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The retirement of Jeff Davis from high position in the public life of Arkansas ought to be worth at least \$5 more on every acre of land in that great

### THE JEROME MOVEMENT.

The John Hay of New York's East Side. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sie; October 8 last, on the eve of the Day of Atone ment, 2,363 representative Jews of America and Oreat Britain sent to Mrs. Clara Hay memorial address in honor of her deceased memory of the great statesman who stretched out a helping hand to millions of their down trodden brethren," for, as the signers of that document significantly add, "while in the pressure and the stress of our busy age even the greatest benefactors of mankind are soon forgotten. Israel, who has suffered through long centuries, never fails to remember deeds of righteousness and loving kindness wrough

Similar, in many regards, to the service rendered by John Hay to the 6,000,000 Jews living, or rather huddled together, in the three immense Chetti of Eastern Europe, Rumania, Poland and the Pale of Settlement, are those William Travers Jerome has rendered since 1961 to the 350,000 Jewish itizens and inhabitants of our East Side he greatest Jewish conglomeration of which there is record in the annals of Judaism. He became not only their friend and adviser and judge, but also, in the ethical sense of the word, their street cleaning commis sioner. And to-day Jerome is the idol of the New York East Side, as John Hay has been the idol of the Jewish people at large sinc the 11th of August, 1902, the date of his memorable Rumanian note.

To help these newcomers in their hard struggle for life, to encourage their endeavor to Americanize their children, to protecthem against exploitation by mean political grafters, to maintain the purity of the Jewish home, and thus to contribute to the eradication of the anti-Jewish prejudices which are fostered even by the most educated Gentile classes—that was, if I may be allowed to use this expression, the Hebrew part of Jerome's platform since 1901 and will certainly continue to be after 1905 if there is enough manhood left with the voters, and principally the Jewish voters, of the American metropolis. I wish not to be misunderstood; as I ever was, I still am mercilessly opposed to what is generally called the "Jewish vote," and fully agree with its recent condemnation by the famous Chicago rabbi, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, who rightly protests "against the stupid and evilminded endeavor to make the Jews as such and en masse a distinct element in the politics of our municipalities and the States. for the day when the distinct 'Jewish vote clamors for recognition because tinctly Jewish will be a day of incalculable evils for every Jew in this land.

But this time things stand otherwise. ask the moral and financial support of my coreligionists not for the Republican or Tammany Hall or Municipal Ownership platforms, but for the courageous, able and honest non-Jewish functionary who did more for the vindication of the Jewish name than several dozens of our own unctuous Jewish saviors in and out of season. Jerome's Rutgers street office has become the State Department for the Jewish refugees landing daily on Ellis Island.

It was Judge William N. Cohen's beautiful letter to District Attorney Jerome and your own appeal for funds in this morning's issue that urged me to write these lines, which I hope will be heeded by every Jewish reader

of THE SUN without party distinction. Now, you uptown well to do Hebrews who never fail to proclaim your love for your poor brethren on the East Side that are to-day in the same position your fathers and grandfathers were twenty or forty years ago have got an opportunity to show of kind of stuff you are made. It is not only your duty to throw November 7 next you ballot and make your friends throw theirs for the defender of the cause of justice, but to open your checkbook, as William N. Cohen did, in order to help Jerome's committee to carry on a campaign that ought to remain a memorable one in the annals of New York's municipality.

Meanwhile permit me to add to this appeal ny own feeble contribution to the William Travers Jerome campaign fund. Vivat, crescat, floreat! ISIDORE SINGER. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

# Jerome and No Boss.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: "A Republican" in to-day's SUN states my case and that of many other good Republicans. Ignore both tickets and vote for Jerome only. Let's rebuke the machines. REPUBLICAN. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

might mention in connection with the Jerome canvass that the District Attorney sent ten or twelve straw or fake bondsmen to State's More power to Mr. Jerome. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

Jerome's Faithful Service.

A Political Revolution Predicted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article to-day analyzing the vote by which Jerome was elected in 1901 and comparing it with the registration of this year, with a view to showing the possibilities of his elec-

tion, is encouraging. In my opinion, formed after conversation with many people in my Assembly district and in the course of business relations, the majority of the citizens of this county are enthusiastically in favor of retaining Jeron as District Attorney. It was an awful blunder on the part of both Murphy and Odell that they kept him off their tickets. He is the strongest man in the field by far.

As you say, it was Jerome who swept Low into the Mayor's office in 1901, and he could have done the same thing for the candidate for Mayor of the party that nominated him. Democratic, Republican or Hearst. I have not a doubt of it, and I speak from knowledge of the drift of popular sentiment.

As it is, I agree with your correspondents who predict a surprise for the bosses on election night. I think we are going to here a political revolution like that in Philadelphia and St. Louis. I should not be surprised to see both the Odell and the Tammany vote cut in two. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

An Appeal to the First Voters. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thousands of young men cast their first yote this year. "Let independence be your boast," young men, and whether you are Republicans or Democrats, if you believe Jerome to have made a good District Attorney vote for his continuance in office. You will never CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS. FANWOOD, N. J., Oct. 17.

### The District Attorney and the Mayer.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am a lifelong Republican, but do not belong to the clan Odell. I propose to vote for that square man Jerome for District Attorney, and am desirous of voting for Mayor McClellan to succeed himself, believing as I do that his ecord during his incumbency of that office entitles him to that distinction. But before I can do that I want to know whether in case of his reelection he proposes to stick to the position for the full term and not retire in a few months to accept a nomination to some other office, and then turn over his great post as Mayor of metropolitan New York to some one who may be, for all I know, but a tool of some great political organization.

Mr. Ivins, the Republican candidate, since

his nomination has given a promise to that effect, and it's up to Mayor McClellan to let the voters know just what to expect in this matter. In other words, I want know whether I am voting for McClellan or McGowan. Unless I can be fully satisfied on this point, I shall certainly withhold my vote for McClellan. I have no prejudice against Mr. McGowan whatever, but I certainly would not vote directly for a candidate for the great office of Mayor who is as obscure politi-

cally as he is, nor will I indirectly.

No gold brick for me, please.

BEOOKLYN, Oct. 16. VERITAS.

The Political Situation Confused. TO THE EMPOR OF THE SUN -Sire .. I agree with your correspondent who derides the forecasts of the "political arithmetician" concerning elections in New York at this period. Last year, it will be remembered, he figured out in advance of the election an overwhelm-

ing majority for Parker in New York, whe ictually it was small relatively.

The increase in the vote of the Tammany candidate for Mayor in Manhattan from 1991 to 1903 was 37,050. Low in Manhattan was a head of Shepard by 5,067, and in Brooklyn by 25,767; but in 1903 he fell behind McClellan by 56,503 in Manhattan, and in Brooklyn by 1,318 This year there is no formal fusion, but practically there is even more obliteration of the old party lines than in 1901. Mr. derome's popular candidacy is increasing the xasperation with both the Tammany and the Republican parties, and Hearst is really leading a fusion—that is, men of all parties will vote for him. The Republican politicians pretend that he will make little or no inroad on their party, but will draw his votes almost wholly from Tammany. That is humbug. He will cut heavily into the Republican vote, and the Jerome following is probably stronge among Republicans than Democrats.

What does this all come to? In my opinion

the result of the election is very doubtful. The "political arithmetician," whatever hi pretence, is all at sea. An OLD POLITICIAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

#### Jerome and the People.

From the Boston Daily Globe. It is a significant feature of the political situation in New York that neither the Demorats nor the Republicans have cared to nominate as his own successor District Atorney Jerome. Mr. Jerome is unquestionbly an honest and courageous public servant out apparently his administration has not persuaded either political machine that he may not be defled.

Very different was the case of District Attorney Folk, now Governor of Missouri. The Democratic machine did not dare to withhold from him the nomination for Gov ernor, so unmistakable was the public sentiment that he had aroused in approval of his

administration as District Attorney.

Mr. Jerome in New York believes that he as won the confidence of the people in so narked a degree that he can be without a party nomination and literally as in independent. Tammany evidently does not share this view. The people will decide. interesting to discover the public estimate of Mr. Jerome's services after

#### True Enough.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. If New York has any self-respect it will reelect Jerome.

### A Blow at Bossism.

From the Charleston News and Courier. If Mr. Jerome is returned at the polls in November a blow will be struck at bossism from which it will not quickly recover.

#### The People and the Politicians.

From the Hartford Daily Courant. intelligent, impartial observers question the statement that more people in New York want Jerome than want anybody else It will be discreditable, not to say disgrade ful, if under such conditions he fails, and yet, as we have said, not a practical politician has any expectation of his victory. Jerome has fooled the practical people more than once and may do it again. Everybody hopes

#### WILL STAND BY OUR FISHERMEN Their Trouble With Newfoundland Authorities in the Way of Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- At the conclusion of a conference between Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, and Secretary Root to-day it was announced that the difficulties between the fishing interests of Gloucester and the authorities of Newfoundland will probably be settled speedily and satisfactorily. The State Department will deal with the British Foreign Office through Sir Mortimer in the matter, there being no direct diplomatic connection between this country and the Government of Newfoundland.

Representative Gardner of Gloucester and Benjamin Smith, a representative of the Gloucester Board of Trade, were with Secretary Root to-day for an hour or more. They carried telegrams from fishing captains to whom the right to fish at Bonne Bay has been denied by custom house officials. These advices said that the fishermen had been prohibited from catching herring on the ground that they carried American registers alone and did not have fishing license as the issuance of registers and licenses is distinctively the function of this Government the State Department does not think it at all within the provinces of the customs officers of Newfoundland to raise any question as to the extent of the rights givenby the American certificates.

Under the treaties governing fishing rights in Newfoundland, all the American has to do to catch fish is to prove his nationality. The distinction between a register and fishing license is that under the former a vessel may carry on trade as well as fish, while under the license the vessel can only catch the fish and can carry on no trade of any sort. The register has been held to include the rights to fish, and it is considered as evident here that the Newfoundlanders have gone far out of their way in making trouble for the fishing in-

terests which have been affected, Following their talk with Secretary Root, Mr. Gardner and Mr. Smith sent despatches to owners in Gloucester advising them to instruct their captains and masters on the fishing grounds to go ahead with their season's work. This is taken to mean that the son's work. This is taken to mean that the State Department has upheld the contention of the delegates from Gloucester and is prepared to stand behind the fishermen in case there are any disagreeable results coming from the orders for the captains to carry on their work.

### English Comment Calm.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Oct. 19 .- The difficulty between the Gloucester fishermen and the Newfoundland authorities has thus far at tracted comparatively little attention here The Morning Post prints a temperate editorial to-day, in which it takes no decided view except that it is inadmissible for Newfoundland to act independently without the express authorization of Great Britain. It urges the Foreign Secretary and Secre tary for the Colonies to completely master the facts of the situation and then promptly decide upon the course to be followed. It

"We do not believe that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root will seek to gain advantages beyond what are plainly conferred by treaty. If therefore the Government meets them in the spirit of frankness and manliness which has characterized the career of President Roosevelt we imagine that little more will be heard of the subject, anyhow from the United States."

#### M'CLELLAN'S BROOKLYN TOUR. To Address Five Meetings in the Sister Borough To-morrow Night.

Senator McCarron vesterday completed the arrangements for Mayor McClellan's speaking tour in Brooklyn to-morrow night. The Mayor is to reach Prospect Hall, his first opping place, at 8 o'clock. Here he will be greeted by an audience of 5,000 or 6,000. Former Assistant Corporation Counsel Isaac M. Kapper is to preside. From Prospect

M. Kapper is to preside. From Prospect Hall the Mayor is to proceed to Saengerbund Hall, at Smith and Schormanorn streets, and thence in turn to Congress Hall Atlanta and Vermont avenues: Schwaben Hall, Mysile and Kinckerbooker avenues, "tard McCadden Hall in Berry, siget near South Second street. The Mayor will by accompanied by Herma. A. Metz, the candidate for Comptroller; Patrick F. McGowan, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, and Senator McCarren.

### BUSINESS MEN FOR M'CLELLAY. With a Few Mide Remarks About Other

Candidates for Mayor. The West Side Business Men's Municipal Campaign Club, a non-partisan organization, has come out for Mayor McClellan, whom it opposed two years ago, and has issued the following address to voters:

HOW SHOULD BUSINESS MEN VOTE IN THE PRESENT MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN an active interest in all the political

The West Side business men have take paigns during the last ten years, sometime dividing on national and State issues, but generally standing together for good govern ment and business prosperity, and in munici pal elections have been absolutely nonpartisan.

In the present municipal election we have our choice of four tickets: First-The Democratic or Tammany ticket headed by McClellan, who has given us a good administration for two years, has surprised his opponents by the ability, integrity and inde endence with which he has administered his high office, doing honor to the honorable name he inherited, and comparing favorably with the best of his predecessors.

Second-Mr. Ivins, a Democrat-Republican candidate, who accepted the Republican nomination, after many prominent Republicans had declined it, on a socialistic platform. Third-Mr. Lee, a professional Socialist, who believes in the public ownership and

operation of everything. Fourth-Mr. Hearst, a publisher and amateur Socialist or anarchist, who "sees Mr Lee and goes better" on public ownership and in making every employee think his employer is his enemy, in order that Mr. Hearst can get "a beat" on the other yellow journals and sell his papers. Many American citizens think Mr. Hearst is indirectly responsible for the death of President McKinley by his attacks on Mr. McKinley in his journals, thus inciting Czolgosz, the assassin, to a frenzy which made him think he was doing a pa Mr. Hearst is now making similar attacks on

To elect Mr. Hearst Mayor, in our opinion would be a calamity to our city, and yet through his journals, constantly playing on the prejudices of workingmen, with four tickets in the field, this is by no means immore votes than the Republican candidate and in such an emergency what should good citizens do? The West Side Business Men's Association thinks they should vote the city ticket headed by Mayor McClellan. It may not be all good, but it is better than the others. Nobody can suit everybody, but Mayor McClellan comes about as near it as anybody could

The club's members are leading business men of the lower West Side. F. B. Thurber is president and the vice-presidents represent thirty different industries and trades. The headquarters are at 90 West Broadway where noon meetings will be held until election.

#### East Side Politicians Worried by Newfield's Birthday Celebration.

DODGING HOODOO DINNER.

Jake Newfield, the famous "Well, well!" political orator of the East Side, recently arranged for a dinner to a few friends to-morrow afternoon in Kornreich's Hall, at 133 Clinton street. Newfield will be 50 years old, and he was born on a Friday. Newfield's oratory is somewhat feared

by politicians of all parties on the East Side. It has been used with great effect in many campaigns when Newfield asserted himself as an independent. None of the leaders know where he stands this year, and all were anxious to corral

him or to keep him quiet. He announced

that the dinner would be a non-partisan

affair and would be given only to his close political friends. He has had elaborate menu cards prepared, on which the names of the guests appeared. The menu will be modest, but sub-

stantial. It reads: Giblet Stew, Roast Duck, Roast Goose, Boiled Goose, Limburger Cheese, Beer,

The official list of guests includes the Hon. Pierce Poole, the Hon. James J. Smith, the Hon. Edward Rosenstein, Col. Mike Minden. hman Jacob A. Neustead, Gus Auger Ernest Ruskow, the Hon. Christie Sullivan, Max Levine, the Hon. Phil Wissig. the Hon.

Jimmy Reynolds and Col. Mike Jackson. None of these gentlemen refused the verbal invitation given him by Newfield, so he says. When some of the cards got circulated around the East Side yesterday, the Hon. Pierce Poole, who is the Tammany Alderman from the Twelfth Assembly district, and is being opposed this year by the Hon. Jim Smith, discovered that there were to be thirteen guests, that Newfield was born on a Friday and that the affair

was to come off on a Friday. "I accepted the invitation, but I must shake that hoodoo," he announced last

night.

"Hully smoke, how did I get my name on a hoodoo card like that?" said the Hon. Jim when it was shown to him. "There won't be thirteen there, if I am the one to stav away

Rosenstein is the Tammany candidate for reelection to the Assembly from the Twelfth district and Echman is his Republican opponent. They were busy last night sending out letters of declination to the dinner.
"Some kind of a hoodoo is going to get

"some kind of a noodoo is going to get in its work this year," said Rosenstein, "and I don't know where it is going to strike, but not mine for that dinner." The Hon. Christie Sullivan when he heard about it said: "They are running hard enough for me and I don't take chances are reing to a thirteen plate dinner to a guy on going to a thirteen plate dinner to a guy who was born on Friday and celebrates his birthday on a Friday. They can cut me

out."

"The dinner will be held just the same."
said Newfield last night. "There will be
the thirteen plates set for them with their
names on them. Other guests will be
there, but no one will occupy those vacant
chairs. We will drink a silent toast to
them. The thirteen original guests will
be toasted, even if they are not there in
person. That grub won't be wasted."

### Ripley-Bell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Miss Helen A Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bell of this city, was married at non to-day to Julian Ashton Ripley, son of T. Dwight Ripley of New York, in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas's, assisted by the Rev. Walton W. Battershall, rector of St. Peter's Church

in Albany, performing the ceremony.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Grace Bell, maid of honor, and Miss Florence Wyckoff of New York, Miss Zaidee Cobb, Miss Diane Morgan-Hill and Miss Elizabeth Marsh, all of this city, bridesmaids. The est man was Louis A. Ripley of New York and Litchfield, Conn., brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Gardiner Hubpard Bell, brother of the bride; A. H. Barnes Frank Simmons and Henry S. Coffin, all of

Frank Simmons and Henry S. Coffin, all of New York.

The bride's gown was of heavy wite satin the bodice trimmed with Venetian lace, Her only ornament was a superb necklace of diamonds and emeralds, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Ripley left on an afternoon train for New York, where they will sail for Europe to make an automobile trip for three months.

Among the out of town guests who came for the wedding were: Dr. and Mrs. P. B. Wyckoff and Miss Wyckoff, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stevens Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Winthrop, Mr. Frederick Kernochan, Miss Overton, Miss Sloane, Miss McCook and Miss Barney all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hubbard and Miss Hubbard of Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. and Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Charles M. Marsh of New York.

A

The Air He Felt.

Knicker-Do you ever feel music in your feet? Bocker-Yes, but it's mainly Greenland's ley